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THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1913.

THE PROPOSED SEGREGATION.

To test the plan of segregation, which that excellent public servant, Auditor Moore, has presented, three questions must be asked and answered: Does the system give the State an ample and elastic revenue, does it produce a like revenue for the localities, and does it do both without injustice to any locality or to any legitimate business? Upon these the whole depends.

Is the maximum annual expenditure of \$4,225,000, which Mr. Moore proposes, sufficient to meet the needs of the State? We fear not, unless we are prepared to cut numbers of our appropriations. Our present budget is more than \$5,500,000, and there seems no reason to believe it will be reduced. In addition, the \$100,000 which Mr. Moore sets aside as an emergency fund will not cover the average annual appropriations for betterments to our institutions, and the \$250,000 which he suggests to cover criminal expenses is at least \$70,000 below the present annual amount of those expenses. We think the authorized maximum of appropriations should be at least \$5,000,000, and we do not believe the State can be run for less.

Again, we are afraid that the proposed revenue is too inelastic to meet possible periods of economic depression. For example, about 49 per cent of the total revenue proposed for State use by Mr. Moore is derived from the gross earnings of public service corporations. These earnings decrease tremendously in "bad" railroad years, and are uncertain at best. Yet in case of a deficit in the State's revenue from the deficit in earnings, it would not be fair to burden other available sources of revenue. The revenue must be made more elastic. This is essential.

And is the proposed system just to the localities? The answer is doubtful. Fifty counties and ten cities lose an equal number gain, but the losers and gainers do not always merit the treatment they receive. Certain counties gain very largely—among them Fauquier, Henrico, Norfolk, Loudoun, Augusta, Rockingham and Shenandoah—and all of them deserve any plums that may be shaken from the tree, for they have long assessed their taxes at a high rate, and have scrupulously fulfilled their obligations. On the other hand, we see no reason why the counties which do not have railroads, or have very few miles of them, such as Buchanan, Dickenson, Gloucester, Highland, Madison, Northumberland and Rappahannock, should be the beneficiaries of readjustment, while counties which have assessed their taxes at a like percentage of valuation are burdened. Take the case of Giles as a point under the proposed plan this little mountain county would lose \$26,000 of its present revenue of \$55,000. Why should this be? Giles has not assessed its land at the full value, but it has been no worse a sinner than a score of others which lose little or nothing. Nor would it be fair to reduce Richmond's revenue by \$65,000, when this city already nets the State in revenue two and one-third times as much as the hundred counties of the Commonwealth.

We have made these comparisons on the basis of Mr. Moore's published figures, and on the totals shown in his annual report, but we expect that they will be subject to modification in these two respects at least. First, we do not believe it will be constitutional to retain, as Mr. Moore proposes, that part of the capitation taxes now returned the counties. Section 177 of the Constitution would seem to forbid any change. Then, too, we observe that in compiling the taxes returned by segregation the counties and cities Mr. Moore does not seem to include the amount of the present State tax on intangibles. These two changes would materially alter the figures in Mr. Moore's pamphlet.

But these matters may possibly be adjusted with a little care, and it is only in applying the third test to Mr. Moore's plan that we have serious misgivings. In his plan just to the taxpayers of the State? In answer, we find that the sources of revenue which Mr. Moore proposes to segregate for the use of the State, pay in their present aggregate taxes to the State and to the localities considerably less than Mr. Moore proposes they shall contribute. Especially is this true of railroad and canal corporations, from which Mr. Moore plans to collect \$2,500,000 in taxes on gross earnings. As nearly as we can estimate, these companies now pay \$1,100,000 and would, in consequence, be called upon to pay an additional half-million. This would make their average taxes on gross earnings amount to 4 per cent. Taking the various subjects listed for exclusive State taxation by Mr. Moore, we think that these would have to yield at least \$500,000 more than at present to give the necessary revenue.

Virginia must be just. No man more deserves that she shall be than does her

admirable Auditor of Public Accounts. We hope, therefore, that Mr. Moore will join hands with the press of the State, and if possible, work out a method of separation which will not have these defects. And if the best men of the Commonwealth cannot work out such a method, let us again unite to demand of the General Assembly a thorough-going system of equalization.

FOR CLEANER RICHMOND.

We do not doubt that the Ordinance Committee will gladly recommend to the Council for passage the proposed "Spotless Town" ordinance of Mr. Cunniff's introduction. Richmond is admittedly dirty. The proper laws and regulations by which individuals can be controlled are essential for beginning a campaign for cleanliness. The old ordinances are faulty and incomplete. Give us the new rules, and then put it up to the Health Department, the police force and the street cleaners to report violations and secure convictions of delinquents. In particular, the Street Cleaning Department can then be given a fair test. It will no longer be able to say that it is doing the best it can under the circumstances. Inforce the right laws and then if things are still wrong change the street cleaning methods.

The report of the investigator for the Housing Society emphasizes what the Times-Dispatch has pointed out innumerable times. The people are careless and neglectful of their civic duty toward keeping the streets clean. The street cleaner could be saved much labor were business establishments, stores, etc., careful of their waste. New and stringent regulations for the disposition of trade waste, with fines of size, should supplement the pride of the community in bringing merchants to task.

In the next month or two we should order in the proper receptacles for garbage and ashes. Lay down the specifications, and refuse to remove material not in proper shape. This will bring pressure enough to bear on the lazy and indifferent. The separation of non-combustible and combustible refuse, with proper supervision of the dumps, will help mightily. Waste cans on main streets for paper, trash and garbage are badly needed. The conscientious citizen sometimes walks blocks with his hands full of debris looking for a place to deposit his unwelcome burden.

FATHER IN VERY TRUTH.

Richmond is the poorer to-day by the going into silence of a good man. Father O'Reilly, for twenty years rector of Sacred Heart parish, will be missed by thousands who loved the gentle walk and ministrations of one who was indeed a "father" to his people. Genuine grief will visit the hearts of men who knew his guidance and often his help in educating themselves. Women who have been cheered along dark places and saved from their own mistakes will hold memorial services in their hearts for him who brought consolation. People of all classes and all creeds will feel a personal loss in the death of a priest who gave his life to service.

Father O'Reilly was a native of Ireland, and by adoption a son of Virginia. He had labored in Winchester and Harper's Ferry. He was steadfast in his last charge, while it grew to cathedral rank. He might have secured the higher honors of his church, but he preferred the task of ministering to his own flock. He was modest, kindly, full of gentle humor, and possessed of the simplicity and piety of the true servant. Few men in Richmond had in a quiet way done more good. He will be missed because men and women loved him.

"SEPTEMBER MOON."

Major Werner was no doubt wise to forbid the window exhibition of reproductions of Paul Chabas's "September Moon" about which art critics and moralists are still gossiping. The negro population is not susceptible of aesthetic effect, and since the picture can be secured by any one who desires a copy, we see that no harm has been done. Indeed, we are glad Richmond can regulate public morals without any illiberal Puritanism.

Some very hard things have, in fact, been said about Chabas. He has been held up as a gross sensualist, and his works have been described as immoral in the extreme. Merely to mention his name in some circles, we are told, is to invite a request to leave polite society. In the circumstances we do not wish to pose as members of American morals or as artistic censors, but as we know the man's work, we feel that a word in his behalf is at least deserved.

Paul Chabas is neither a sensualist nor a charlatan. He is a very great artist who has done some very remarkable work in a most original way. He has spent his life in painting the human form, especially in contrast to the deep blue-green tints of running water, and he has attained first rank in this field of art. Since his first exhibition at the Salon of 1888, he has received national recognition in France, and has been awarded honors without number, including the coveted Prix National in 1893. Still a young man—he was born in 1865—he is regarded by many as one of France's foremost artists.

There is something wrong with the man who sees in Paul Chabas's work anything but a very high standard of art and delicately refined aesthetic taste. Take for instance his "Joyous Bathers," which was exhibited in 1892. This is a group of young girls and women having a big "if" war in a slowly flowing, shaded stream, and about it there is nothing in anywise suggestive. The central figure—a beautiful laughing girl of sixteen, with her dark hair streaming about her—is one of the finest bits of modern French painting.

Or take his famous "Boulevard Branches," which raised a furore when first shown, but which is now regarded

as one of his masterpieces—what is it? Three little girls, the oldest not more than fifteen, resting from their swim in the shelter of a great live oak overhanging the water. To say that the gracefully immature young figures in this picture are indecent is to say that the Venus of Melos is immodest. The same is true of those wonderful little works, "Au Crepuscule," "Le Premier Bain" and the lovely "Soir d'Été."

It may not be wisdom to decorate post-cards with copies of the "September Moon," and it might be unwise to throw open to schoolboys a gallery of Chabas's work. But is not art to be judged rather by the intent of the artist and the mind of the man who views it, than by abstract canons of artistic morality? After all, do we not often sin against art in the name of morality? And is not criticism too frequently a case of evil he who evil thinks?

OUR TREASURY LORDS.

The announcement that Colonel A. M. Bowman, of Roanoke County, cannot stand for re-election to the next General Assembly means something more than the passing of an honored veteran legislator. It means that the next Speaker of the House of Delegates will be faced with the task of naming one of the two most powerful men in our legislative life—the two Lords of the Treasury.

Our fiscal system, as our readers will recall, has not deserved any special distinction as ideal or even satisfactory. It has been bad, and that it has not been worse has been due to the two chairmen of the Finance Committee of the House and Senate.

When all is said and done the public revenue is in the hands of these two men. They are privileged to name the subcommittee for hearings and thereby can determine in advance the recommendation or rejection of any proposed appropriation. They can practically decide who is to be heard and who will not have a chance to air his views on public finance. During the last critical days of the General Assembly, when the appropriation bill is being given its final form, the two chairmen name the Conference Committee and thus are able to add desired items or to cut appropriations.

This is a very considerable degree of power to place in the hands of one man, beset as he invariably is by a thousand plunders and temptations unnumbered. An ambitious man at the head of the committee can build his political fences by liberal appropriations or he can dig his grave by rebuffing the powerful. He can, in the end, effectually bankrupt the Commonwealth and pauperize its public institutions.

But along with this power goes a responsibility which any but a strong man will shrink. Few men in power in the General Assembly really wish to do the wrong thing, and when they err it is generally through ignorance or misinformation. But it is right to put the burden so squarely on the shoulders of one man, and it is fair to make the chairman assume so much responsibility? That it weighs heavily none can doubt who has ever observed the troubled brow of Colonel Bowman or the stooping shoulders of Mr. Echols during the last few days of the session.

Now that the trusted and revered chairman of the House committee is forced by ill health to retire, the members-elect should be thinking of his successor. No man of straw can stand; no man of narrow vision is fit for the place. We cannot be too careful in bestowing so much power. Our Democratic members must pick the very best man from their ranks and must uphold him as he enters upon the discharge of his onerous duties.

A new and inexperienced man, entering on duties of weight and complexity can only give satisfactory service in the beginning if his hands are upheld and his way made plain and easy by sincere and loyal support from his fellow members.

AUTOS IN THE DISTRICT.

If the intention of the District of Columbia is what it appears to be in its recent ruling regarding automobiles, the motor-devotees of Virginia have good cause for rejoicing. The present license tax is to be abolished and the motor cars of Virginia and Maryland are to have free access to the District.

This means the end of a nuisance. The autist has probably made up his mind by this time that the man who walks is determined that he who rides must pay, and the average owner is accustomed ere this to be mulcted at every crossing. But this does not affect the injustice of a law which burdens the man in the automobile merely because he is not walking. Certainly it does not excuse a custom which has made the motor-enthusiast a mark for municipal restrictions beyond those required for the public safety.

The sensible thing, of course, would be an interstate agreement certainly between adjacent States, to allow access to regularly licensed cars from across the line. This would mean that the man who observes the law and pays his license tax in one State would not be held up and assessed a tax as soon as he crossed the boundary. But where we are unable to get the sensible thing we must take the next best and thank our stars for it.

If the District authorities maintain this conciliatory attitude and allow Virginia motorists to enter the District without license, interstate comity should dictate the enactment by the next General Assembly of a law conferring like privileges in Virginia on residents of the District. There is no sense in being provincial, and there is no reward outstanding for the stingiest State. Let's be reasonable and generous.

Since the Niagara, Commodore Perry's old flagship, could not venture out on Lake Erie because of the wind, we judge that in 1812 naval battles only happened on calm days.

Had your vacation? Then do your Christmas shopping early.

On the Spur of the Moment

By Roy K. Moulton

According to Uncle Abner, it seems as though a feller who wears a belt and suspenders at the same time is trying to beat the game by enjoying more than his share of the luxuries.

It takes a great deal of fortitude for a feller to wear a full beard all summer, because he not only makes himself uncomfortable, but makes everybody else feel like going and jumping in the creek.

The folks who stick at home on hot Sundays and sit in the shade of the old apple tree have got it all over the folks who go skylarking around on Sunday excursions.

Down in the "dry" belt there is a middle-aged gentleman who had the misfortune, some twenty years ago, to lose one of his legs in a railroad accident. Since that time he has been wearing a wooden leg, known in the vernacular as a "peg." Two or three years ago he decided that the leg should be doing double duty. Working simply as a leg, it was not exhausting its possibilities, by any means. So he hollowed the leg out and lined it with copper. The leg then held four quarts of whiskey. Every time the farmer went to some convenient oasis in the desert, he had the leg filled. He had placed a small faucet in the side of the leg, and any person wishing a drink of the stuff that made Peoria, Ill., famous could get it by twisting the faucet and paying the usual fee. One night not long ago thieves broke into his house in the night and stole the leg, making a rich haul, as the owner had just had it filled the day before.

Signs of the Times. Colonel Astor's widow No. 2, has been frozen out of New York society. It must be judged by that she is a very lucky young woman.

A Boston man was arrested for using a mirror in a poker game. Philadelphia is the only town slow enough to make this possible.

Some Congressmen would rather build post-offices than dreadnoughts, but post-offices make a poor line of defense.

Yes, the British poet, says America is all right. Americans have had a suspicion of that kind for some time.

Down to hardpan at last. A college professor had discovered that alfalfa makes a splendid breakfast food. Report says the persimmon crop is a failure, but then it always was a failure, even when it was at its best.

If all the present stars got into the motion picture business, it might be a distinct help to the legitimate stage. If they ever go broke the Pankhurst sisters ought to make good in vaudeville. The Cherry sisters did.

The price of stocks on the market is going down, but this cannot be said of the price of anything else. This country seems to be full of life. Long Democrats who began voting the ticket away back in 1912.

If Jim Ham Lewis shaves off his whiskers, he will have nothing left but his senatorial courtesy. Every time anybody says young blood is best, old man Weston starts on another campaign.

The government believes that the photograph trust needs a time exposure. Texas is being devastated by grasshoppers. Joe Bailey had that job for a long time.

The nation is still safe. J. Ham Lewis hasn't chafed them off yet. A Washington correspondent informs us that President Wilson is "bent on the currency question." He is very lucky to be only bent. Most of us are broke on that question.

Hints for Canning Season. Always screw the fruit jar covers on so tight that the old man will have to use an ax, a chisel, a bit of burglar tools and a stick of dynamite to open them in next winter.

Always peel the pineapples before canning them. Pineapples have a barbed hide, and it always scratches a man's face. Always peel them when they are in their virgin state. Large pineapples should be cut up into two or more pieces, as some pineapples are too large for a mouthful.

To strain catsup thoroughly, hang one end of the catsup on a nail several feet from the floor and tie a 200-pound weight to the other end, and let it hang several days. This ought to strain it sufficiently.

Voice of the People

Education in Eugene Laws. To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir, Having both by word and pen entered the fight against certificates from prospective parents before the Virginia Episcopal Council passed its much-discussed resolution, I do not feel that a communication from me at this time will be an unwarranted intrusion upon the controversy between members of the Episcopal clergy, because the subject concerns all organized society. What the best of health certificates wish is to make a start along

Public Morals and Consistency. To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—I humbly present to you my ideas of the influence on the morals of our community of the resolutions published in your paper—namely, the "clean marriage" resolutions. I think I am accurate in saying two inches above the ground that the "clean marriage" resolutions ought to know, having followed her.

As I understand it, we are sparing the sensibilities of the public, and avoiding the suggestion of evil in thus prohibiting the display of a beautiful work of art. There is nothing in "September Moon" that does not inspire the love of beauty, love of good, and a feeling of awe when we view the little figure of the girl bathing in the lake in the bright, crisp air of early autumn. The figure is chaste, beautiful, and above all, frank. The direct appeal to his innate love of purity and his deep religious feeling with half truth we create stir and sensation over unnecessary things—little things. The big things pass by unnoticed.

As to Blossom, this exotic flower, I have observed seems to flourish very well on this, our native earth, and the police and high officials wink and say that it is a necessary evil. The fellow who says that the "skirts" but this one seemed to catch the whole eye. They allow the roots to remain and try to stifle the bloom—the roots will spread. The correct, dignified and proper thing would be to have the man who is so quietly as possible to inform the young lady that she could not display herself in the public streets of Richmond. Then all the fuss and excitement could have been avoided, and the expectant crowds of young men could have gathered in the courtroom and street. In the enforcement of the law, let us be calm, quiet, just, and above all, frank. The fine imposed was unjust in the extreme—all out of proportion to the offense.

Let Kezell Carry On Colonel Bowman's Labor. To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—The announcement in your issue of the 12th that Colonel A. M. Bowman, of Roanoke County, would not, on ac-

count of ill health, stand for re-election to the General Assembly, will be received with deep regret by those who know of his efficiency as a lawmaker and as chairman of the committee on Finance of the House of Delegates.

This announcement gives to every thoughtful citizen of the State a personal interest in the candidacy of the Hon. George H. Kezell, of Rockingham, who for so many years has given faithful service to the State, and is, perhaps, the best posted man on State finances likely to be in the next Legislature. Place Kezell at the head of the Finance Committee and the State is safe.

ONE WHO HAS SERVED WITH HIM. Fulmers Spring, Va.

Millant Church Must Protect Marriage. The Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—In view of the violent opposition which has been aroused by the "clean marriage" resolutions of the Episcopal Council in Virginia, and the display of the action of certain of the clergy in accord with the resolutions, it might be well for every layman and clergyman to read the chapter in Salubrious Woman and Womanhood, entitled "The First Necessary Step," written and so free from technicalities that a child would understand them. It would be well for every layman and clergyman to read the chapter in Salubrious Woman and Womanhood, entitled "The First Necessary Step," written and so free from technicalities that a child would understand them. It would be well for every layman and clergyman to read the chapter in Salubrious Woman and Womanhood, entitled "The First Necessary Step," written and so free from technicalities that a child would understand them.

I wish to refer the public further to certain statements relative to the vaginates made by Gilliam at page 110 of his "Text Book of Practical Gynecology," reputable citizens of this county made by Tyson at page 205 of his "Practice of Medicine" and to Kelley's statement in the "Medical Gynecology," pages 328 and 355. In the Medical News and Record, dated July 12, 1913, appeared the remarkable paper of Albert Weisser, of Breslau, on society's duty to the child, which would repay him who reads it carefully and remembers it a thousand-fold.

The committee of seven, in its report to the American Medical Association, says that ten per cent of deaths among infants and children are due to infection from a loathsome disease, and Dr. Winfield S. Hall, in his book above referred to, says "It is claimed by specialists in this field that at least 65 per cent of the operations that women are subjected to in the hospitals for diseases of the pelvic organs are the result of infection" from this disease.

These statements refer alone to the trouble and misery which come to women from marriage with infected males. The subject of infants whose children can be directly traced to infected fathers, there is a vast literature on this subject. It is not over with the injustice to women.

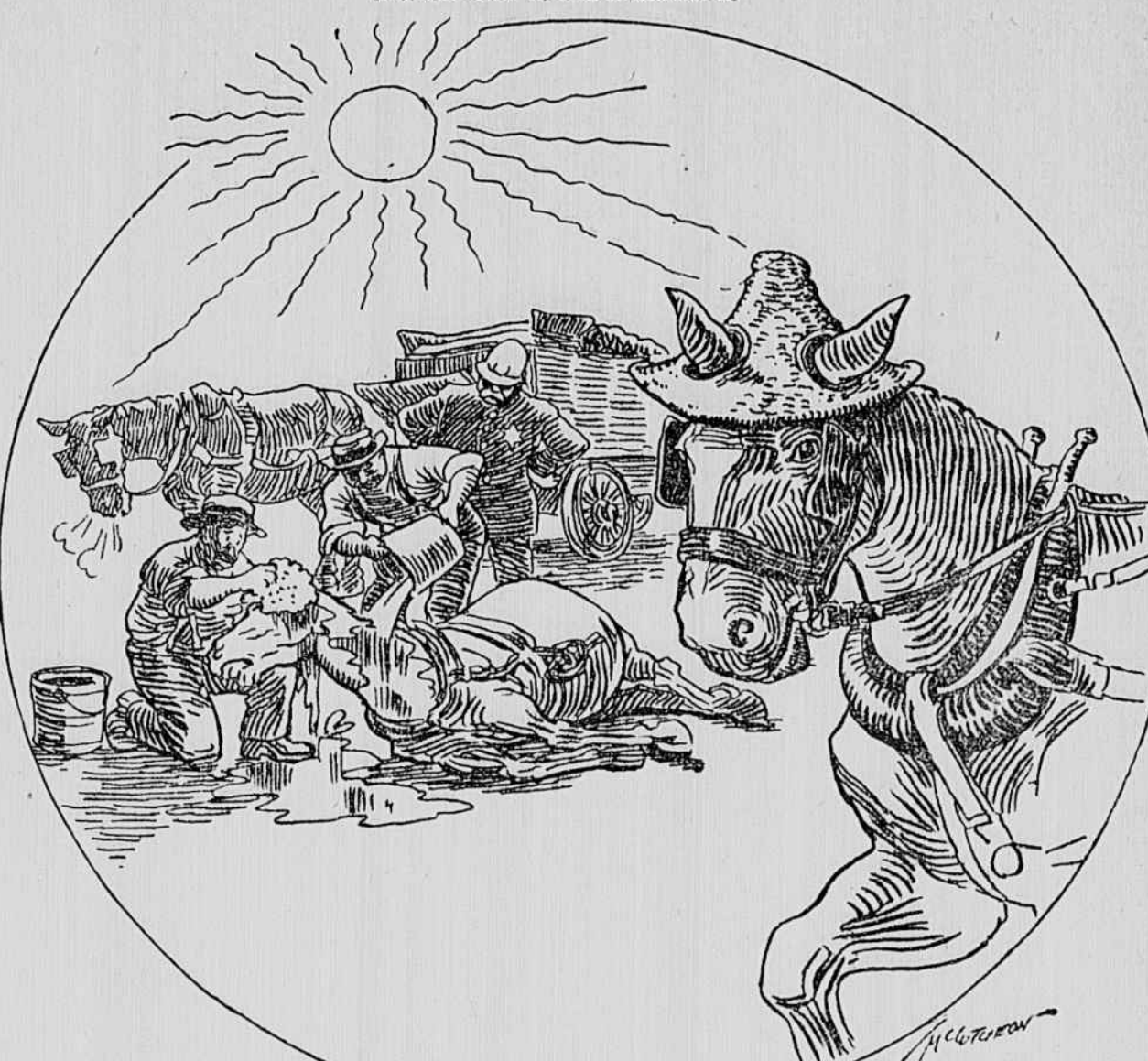
The contention that the church should not pass favorable action on the crime is a far-fetched indeed. No more powerful weapon has ever been placed in the hands of the church for the "clean marriage" resolutions. Since when did the spirit of Christ become so weak that the church should wait for State legislation before they should become ministers of the church and her clergy may say, "I will show the State how to accomplish what it heretofore could not do by itself. The fear of driving couples to civil marriage seems to haunt the minds of those who 'dissent.' What possible difference could it make if such people do have civil marriage? At least, the church and her clergy would know that they had not further traveled a sacred rite and made hollow mockery of an honorable blessing. The church and her clergy may continue to "bless," but a great deal of their blessing returns to them in curses. Out of these malcontents get right down to the lives and hearts of people. I think that they will be somewhat surprised to find that the church has been produced, and yet we have the singular phenomenon of men who one day are ministers of the church and the next day are broadly stilled trying to bless where they should curse, because, forsooth, they have to hurt the delicate sensibilities of men. Frankly, I cannot believe they realize what they are doing. They may talk too, "until the crack of doom" about a so-called injustice to men of pure and upright lives of the world, but the delinquent is coming from communicable disease of immoral origin, but these men themselves seem to be pitifully silent for a time when such hardship is being worked upon them, and I shall have to wait until a vast majority of them speak out for themselves before I believe that they are not being used by the dissenters only as a means to an end.

And, by the way, as the forty-old civil marriages taking place in Richmond and Petersburg, and as they are figuring rather conspicuously in the defense of the dissenters, it might be well for the dissenters to go to the City Hall and carefully examine the record of these marriages and see if any of these parties would, in the natural

"POOR FELLOW! HE SHOULD HAVE CARRIED SOME LIFE INSURANCE LIKE MINE."

By John T. McCutcheon.

(Copyright, 1913, By John T. McCutcheon.)



course of events, have gone to any one of the thirteen clergy who are in accord with the resolutions for "clean marriages."

The church now holds the solution of this matter in her hand, and some of her children are going to watch very closely lest someone slips it out. Some of us earnestly hope that the next diocesan convocation will make the demand of the much-discussed certificate from the undersecretary obligatory. After all, that seems to be the only effective way of silencing the dissenters and permitting the church to go forward to fulfil the greatest service to humanity she has ever been called upon for.

"But if we could and would not, eh? Think we should stand you at your trial, when the shroud-clad of witnesses shall bloom. With injured womanhood, with ravish At the altars of eternity!"

WILLIAM CLAYTON TORRENCE, "Elishah," Chesterfield County, July 12, 1913.

Not Son of Robert Browning. To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—In an account of an accident which resulted in the death of James A. Browning, printed in The Times-Dispatch this morning, the statement was made that Mr. Browning is the son of the late Robert Browning, of Browning, Va. This is a mistake. James A. Browning is not a son of Robert Browning. Yours truly, ROBERT BROWNING.

VIEWS OF THE VIRGINIA EDITORS

Forgetting Death in Northern Neck. The Northern Neck has a remarkable record for the longevity of some of its residents. One of the oldest who resides near Village, Northumberland, has celebrated her ninety-second birthday. This is a remarkable record in that community, and is still vigorous in mind and body. Besides her lively form, she has a fine, thirty-two grandchildren and sixty great-grandchildren alive, so that they were assembled in one place, they would look upon fully a third of her life.

The venerable John D. Luttrell, who represented Northumberland in the House of Delegates thirty-two years ago, has long since passed the eighty-third milestone, and in spite of the fact that he suffered a stroke of paralysis some time ago, his mind is still clear and vigorous and his physical powers heretofore going to the aid of his years.

Not is this remarkable longevity confined to a white race alone? Alas! Turner, a former slave and a lifelong resident of Lancaster, has just died in this county, who has resided all his life near the old plantation, and is approaching the century mark—Northumberland Echo.

Danville Wants Good Roads. Whatever else may be said of the automobile, it is certainly giving a tremendous impetus to road construction. We can do no better than to do whatever we can to co-operate with the organizations mentioned in the report of the State highway commission, and to make the application of the get-together spirit in all weather, firm, steady, and unflinching. We need so much for this city. The tobacco interests of Danville should be glad of an opportunity to aid in the improvement of a highway over which so much leaf tobacco comes to the Danville market and over which so much more would come if the roads be made more practicable. This is a good opportunity to detract some of the tobacco from the roads going to Reidsville and other markets.

What are we going to do about it?—Danville Bee.

Shame On Him! You fellow over houses, don't you feel a little sheepish when you own the house and the grounds, and the garden, and the meat on your bones?—Vista Times.

How about the fellow who won't take and pay for his home paper, the fellow who won't advertise, yet expects the fellow who discourages his own, and expects the "little country weekly" to bring him the news of the world, and help build up school and church, and do for nothing what he would not do for anything of another? Send him away from home is not helpful to him, and frequently not to the individual.—The Shenandoah Valley.

National State and City Bank invites you to open an account, either subject to check or at 3% interest in its Savings Department.... CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$1,000,000.00